



Qubit Protection in Nuclear-Spin Quantum Dot Memories

Citation

Kurucz, Z., M.W. Sørensen, J.M. Taylor, M.D. Lukin, and M. Fleischhauer. 2009. Qubit protection in nuclear-spin quantum dot memories. *Physical Review Letters* 103(1): 010502.

Published Version

doi:10.1103/PhysRevLett.103.010502

Permanent link

<http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:5345668>

Terms of Use

This article was downloaded from Harvard University's DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Open Access Policy Articles, as set forth at <http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#OAP>

Share Your Story

The Harvard community has made this article openly available.
Please share how this access benefits you. [Submit a story](#).

[Accessibility](#)

Qubit protection in nuclear-spin quantum dot memories

Z. Kurucz,^{1,2} M. W. Sørensen,³ J. M. Taylor,^{4,5} M. D. Lukin,⁵ and M. Fleischhauer¹

¹Fachbereich Physik, University of Kaiserslautern, D-67663 Kaiserslautern, Germany

²Research Institute for Solid State Physics and Optics, H.A.S., H-1525 Budapest, Hungary

³Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark

⁴Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA

⁵Department of Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA

We present a mechanism to protect quantum information stored in an ensemble of nuclear spins in a semiconductor quantum dot. When the dot is charged the nuclei interact with the spin of the excess electron through the hyperfine coupling. If this coupling is made off-resonant it leads to an energy gap between the collective storage states and all other states. We show that the energy gap protects the quantum memory from local spin-flip and spin-dephasing noise. Effects of non-perfect initial spin polarization and inhomogeneous hyperfine coupling are discussed.

An essential ingredient for quantum computation and long-distance quantum communication is a reliable quantum memory. Nuclear spins in semiconductor nanostructures are excellent candidates for this task. With a magneton 3 orders of magnitude weaker than electron spins, they are largely decoupled from their environment, and the hyperfine interaction with electron spins allows one to access ensembles of nuclear spins in a controlled way [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]. In particular, the quantum state of an electron spin can be mapped onto the nuclear spins, giving rise to a long-term memory [3, 4, 5, 6]. Nevertheless, memory lifetimes are limited, e.g., by dipole-dipole interactions among the nuclei. In this Letter we demonstrate that the presence of the electron spin in the quantum dot substantially reduces the decoherence of this collective memory associated with surrounding nuclear spins. The virtual transitions between electronic and nuclear states can be used to produce an energy shift proportional to the number of excitations in the storage spin-wave mode. This isolates the storage states energetically and protects them against nuclear spin flips and spin diffusion.

Consider a quantum dot charged with a single excess electron as indicated in Fig. 1. The electron spin $\hat{\mathbf{S}}$ is coupled to the ensemble of underlying nuclear spins $\hat{\mathbf{I}}^j$ by the Fermi contact interaction,

$$\hat{H}_{\text{hf}} = \mathcal{A} \sum_j \varrho_j \left[\hat{I}_z^j \hat{S}_z + \frac{1}{2} (\hat{I}_+^j \hat{S}_- + \hat{I}_-^j \hat{S}_+) \right], \quad (1)$$

where \mathcal{A} is the average hyperfine interaction constant, $\mathcal{A} \approx 90 \mu\text{eV}$ for GaAs, and ϱ_j is proportional to the electron density at the position of the j th nucleus, $\sum_j \varrho_j = 1$. For convenience, we introduce the collective operators $\hat{\mathbf{A}} \equiv \sum_j \varrho_j \hat{\mathbf{I}}^j$. The first term in Eq. (1) provides an effective magnetic field $B_z^{\text{OH}} = \mathcal{A} \langle \hat{A}_z \rangle / g^* \mu_B$ for the electron, known as the Overhauser field. The same also produces an energy shift for each nuclei, the so-called Knight shift. The flip-flop terms in Eq. (1), $\hat{H}_{\text{JC}} = \frac{\mathcal{A}}{2} (\hat{A}_+ \hat{S}_- + \hat{A}_- \hat{S}_+)$, can be used to polarize the nuclear spins [1, 2], and to map the electron's spin state into a collective spin mode

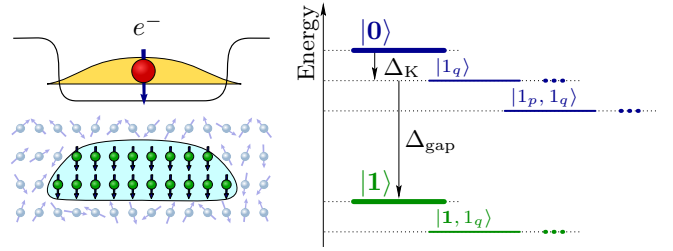


FIG. 1: (Color online) *Left*: Charged quantum dot with a single, polarized excess electron. *Right*: Spectrum of the effective nuclear Hamiltonian in the presence of a polarized electron. Off-resonant hyperfine coupling results in a gap Δ_{gap} between the storage state $|1\rangle$ and the non-storage states $|1_q\rangle$. Δ_K denotes the Zeeman shift due to the effective magnetic field associated with the electron spin (Knight shift).

of the nuclei [3, 4]. As will be shown here, the same can be used to provide a protective energy gap.

Fully polarized nuclei. We start by reconsidering the storage of a qubit in a collective nuclear state [3]. In the simplest case when all the nuclear spins are initially polarized in the $-z$ direction (zero temperature limit), the $|\downarrow\rangle_e$ and $|\uparrow\rangle_e$ spin states of the electron are mapped onto the nuclear spin states

$$|0\rangle \equiv |-I, -I, \dots, -I\rangle, \quad (2)$$

$$|1\rangle \equiv \frac{\mathcal{A}}{\Omega} \hat{A}_+ |0\rangle \propto \sum_j \varrho_j |-I, \dots, (-I+1)_j, \dots, -I\rangle, \quad (3)$$

respectively. \hat{H}_{JC} couples the state $|0\rangle|\uparrow\rangle_e$ to $|1\rangle|\downarrow\rangle_e$ with an angular frequency $\Omega = \mathcal{A}(\sum_j \varrho_j^2 2I)^{1/2}$. The detuning between these two states, $\delta = \delta^{\text{el}} + \delta^{\text{OH}}$, comes from the electron's intrinsic energy splitting δ^{el} due to, e.g., an external magnetic field, and from the Overhauser field, $\delta^{\text{OH}} = -AI$. Coherent flip-flops between the electron and nuclear spins can be brought into resonance ($\delta \ll \Omega$) through δ^{el} , e.g., applying a spin-state dependent Stark laser pulse [10]. Then $|0\rangle(\alpha|\downarrow\rangle_e + \beta|\uparrow\rangle_e)$ can be rotated to $(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle)|\downarrow\rangle_e$, and the quantum information can be transferred from the electron to the nuclear spin ensemble

and back [3, 4].

Assume that, after the qubit has been written into the nuclei, the polarized electron is not removed from the dot but the hyperfine flip-flops are tuned off-resonant ($\delta \gg \Omega$). Now real transitions can no longer take place between $|1\rangle|\downarrow\rangle_e$ and $|0\rangle|\uparrow\rangle_e$. However, the residual virtual transitions repel the two states from each other, in analogy to the dynamic Stark effect. As a result, after eliminating the electron, the energy of state $|1\rangle$ gets shifted by $\Delta_{\text{gap}} = -\Omega^2/4\delta$. The other, orthogonal states also having exactly one spin flipped (denoted by $|1_q\rangle$ in Fig. 1) are “subradiant”, i.e., are not coupled via \hat{H}_{JC} to the electron. Therefore, they are unaffected by the shift. This is the origin of the energy gap.

To understand the protection scheme, let us introduce *nuclear spin waves*. As long as the nuclei remain highly polarized, one can introduce bosonic operators through the Holstein-Primakoff transformation: $\hat{a}_j \approx \hat{I}_-^j/\sqrt{2I}$, $\hat{a}_j^\dagger \approx \hat{I}_+^j/\sqrt{2I}$, and $\hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_j = \hat{I}_z^j + I$. This allows us to define the bosonic spin waves

$$\hat{\Phi}_q \equiv \sum_j \eta_{qj} \hat{a}_j, \quad \hat{\Phi}_q^\dagger \equiv \sum_j \eta_{qj}^* \hat{a}_j^\dagger, \quad (4)$$

where the unitary matrix η_{qj} describes the mode functions. We identify the storage mode $q = 0$ as the one given by $\eta_{0j} = \sqrt{2I} \frac{A}{\Omega} \varrho_j$, and write $|1\rangle = \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger |0\rangle$. This is the mode which is directly coupled to the electron spin. In fact, $\hat{H}_{\text{JC}} \approx \frac{\Omega}{2} (\hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{S}_- + \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{S}_+)$ is a Jaynes-Cummings coupling in the bosonic approximation. After eliminating the electron, \hat{H}_{JC} reduces to $\hat{H}_{\text{gap}} = -\frac{A^2}{4\delta} \hat{A}_+ \hat{A}_- \approx \Delta_{\text{gap}} \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0$. As shown in Fig. 1, \hat{H}_{gap} lifts the degeneracy between states of different number of storage-mode excitations. This is the key feature of our protection scheme: any decoherence process that is associated with a transition from the storage mode $\hat{\Phi}_0$ to any other mode $\hat{\Phi}_q$ now has to bridge an energy difference. If this gap is larger than the spectral width of the noise, the effect of the noise is substantially reduced.

A more detailed analysis shows that the off-resonant interaction with the electron spin—which itself is coupled, e.g., to phonons—leads in general also to an additional decoherence mechanism for the nuclear spins. If the corresponding electron spin dephasing rate γ is small compared to the electron’s precession frequency δ , the decay rate for the storage mode is reduced by the low probability of exciting the electron spin state: $\gamma\Omega^2/\delta^2 \ll \gamma$.

In addition to the gap, the electron is also responsible for the Knight shift $\hat{H}_K = \mathcal{A} \hat{A}_z \langle \hat{S}_z \rangle$. The difference of the Knight shifts for the $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ states, $\Delta_K = -\frac{A}{2} \sum_j \varrho_j^3 / \sum_j \varrho_j^2$, is typically much less than Δ_{gap} . When the hyperfine coupling is *inhomogeneous*, however, $|1\rangle$ fails to be eigenstate of the Knight shift Hamiltonian: $\hat{H}_K |1\rangle = (-\frac{1}{2}\delta^{\text{OH}} + \Delta_K) |1\rangle + \zeta |1^\perp\rangle$, where the state $|1^\perp\rangle$ is orthonormal to $|1\rangle$ and the coupling parameter $\zeta^2 = \frac{A^2}{4} \sum_j \varrho_j^4 / \sum_j \varrho_j^2 - \Delta_K^2$ characterizes the

inhomogeneities. As a consequence, the storage mode is only an approximate eigenmode, and it gradually mixes with non-storage modes as time passes. This causes loss of the stored qubit. $|1^\perp\rangle$ is, however, off-resonant due to the energy gap, and our simulations show that the corresponding probability of finding the system in state $|1^\perp\rangle$ is bounded by $4\zeta^2/\Delta_{\text{gap}}^2$, so the detrimental effect of the inhomogeneous Knight shift is suppressed by the energy gap. In addition, since the admixture of $|1^\perp\rangle$ is a coherent process, it can be cancelled by refocusing (echo) methods.

A large gap can be achieved by bringing the hyperfine interaction close to resonance. For example, a non-zero external magnetic field or laser induced AC Stark shifts [10] can partially cancel the Overhauser field, such that $\delta \ll \delta_{\text{el}} \approx -\delta_{\text{OH}} = \mathcal{A}I$. (Of course, δ should be kept sufficiently large so that the hyperfine coupling remains off-resonant). The requirement of separation of time scales implies $\zeta \ll |\Delta_{\text{gap}}| \ll \Omega \ll |\delta|$, i.e., $\delta \gtrsim 10\Omega$. To estimate the orders of magnitude of the different energies, we take an oblate Gaussian electron density of ratio (1, 1, 1/3), and we consider spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ nuclei. Then it is easy to see that Δ_K and ζ are inversely proportional to the number of nuclei N , whereas $\Omega, \Delta_{\text{gap}} \propto N^{-1/2}$ only (Fig. 2a).

To analyze the *decoherence suppression*, we first consider a simplistic noise model where the nuclear spins are coupled to fluctuating, classical fields. The corresponding interaction Hamiltonian is given by $\hat{V} = \sum_j \mathbf{B}^j \cdot \hat{\mathbf{I}}^j$. We assume isotropic Gaussian noise with zero mean and

$$\overline{B_\mu^j(t) B_\nu^k(t')} = \delta_{\mu\nu} \xi_{jk} C e^{-\Gamma|t-t'|} \quad (5)$$

for $\mu, \nu = x, y, z$, where ξ_{jk} specifies the spatial correlations of the noise acting on different nuclei. For simplic-

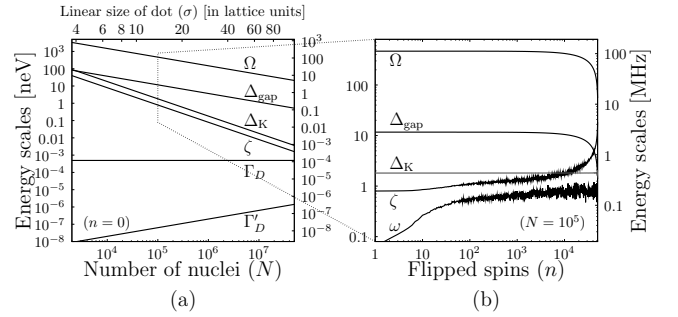


FIG. 2: Hyperfine Rabi frequency (Ω), protective energy gap (Δ_{gap}), Knight shift difference between the logical states (Δ_K), symmetry breaking couplings due to inhomogeneities (ζ and ω), qubit decoherence rate due to dipolar spin diffusion without (Γ_D) and with (Γ'_D) protection. (a) The fully polarized (zero temperature) case is displayed as function of the number of spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ nuclei (N) taking part in the storage, i.e., located within 3σ of the oblate Gaussian electron distribution with in-plane variance σ . (b) Estimated energies in dark states $|D_{n,\beta}\rangle$ with n spins flipped from the fully polarized state for $N = 10^5$. Energy units are chosen to match GaAs.

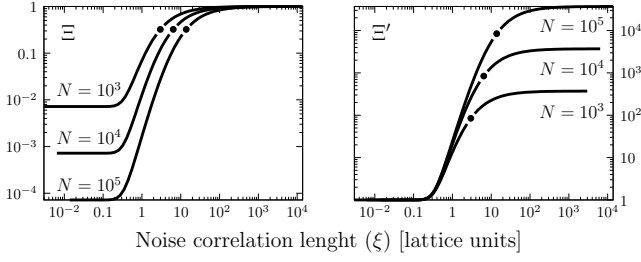


FIG. 3: The parameters Ξ and Ξ' describing the effects of spatial correlations in the classical noise ($\xi_{jk} = e^{-r_{jk}/\xi}$) for different number of nuclei. The same family of Gaussian electron densities was used as in Fig. 2. The bullets on the curves denote the linear size of the dot given by the variance σ .

ity, the noise spectrum is assumed to be Lorentzian with a width Γ , although similar results hold for other spectra with a high-frequency cut-off.

Let us first discuss the *dephasing part*, $\hat{V}_z = \sum_j B_z^j \hat{I}_z^j$, of the noise. Using the bosonic spin-wave operators introduced in Eq. (4) we can express \hat{V}_z as

$$\hat{V}_z = \sum_j B_z^j \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_j = \sum_{pq} \left(\sum_j B_z^j \eta_{pj}^* \eta_{qj} \right) \hat{\Phi}_p^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_q. \quad (6)$$

Dephasing of individual nuclear spins thus means transfer of excitations between different spin-wave modes. Especially, it leads to both real and virtual transitions from $|1\rangle$ to a non-storage state $|1_q\rangle$ (with $q \neq 0$). As the latter state is “subradiant” and, thus, equivalent to $|0\rangle$ when the memory is read out, this process essentially results in damping (for real transitions) and dephasing (for virtual transitions) of the stored logical qubit [11]. This can be seen by formally eliminating the classical fields and all non-storage mode in Markov approximation and deriving a master equation for the storage mode. For that, we assume the zero temperature limit with all non-storage modes $\hat{\Phi}_{q \neq 0}$ in the vacuum state. This results in

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{\rho} = i[\hat{\rho}, E_z \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0] + \mathcal{L}_z(\hat{\rho}), \quad (7)$$

with energy shift $E_z = (1 - \Xi)C\Delta_{\text{gap}}/(\Gamma^2 + \Delta_{\text{gap}}^2)$ and

$$\mathcal{L}_z(\hat{\rho}) = \gamma_1 (2\hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger - \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0) + \gamma_2 (2\hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger - \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0). \quad (8)$$

Here, γ_1 is the damping rate of the stored qubit while γ_2 describes its dephasing. The two rates are given by

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{C\Gamma}{\Gamma^2 + \Delta_{\text{gap}}^2} (1 - \Xi), \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{C}{\Gamma} \Xi, \quad (9)$$

where we have introduced the dimensionless parameter $\Xi \equiv \sum_{jk} \xi_{jk} \varrho_j^2 \varrho_k^2 / (\sum_l \varrho_l^2)^2$ containing the spatial part of the noise correlator.

When the correlation length of the classical noise is smaller than the distance between the nuclei (local uncorrelated noise, $\xi_{jk} \sim \delta_{jk}$), Ξ scales inversely with the number of nuclei (Fig. 3). In this case, the dephasing rate γ_2 vanishes as $1/N$, which is an effect of the collective nature of the storage states [11]. The storage of a qubit corresponds to an encoding of the logical state in a large, delocalized ensemble of N physical spins. As the decoherence has strongly local character, there is only a very small effect on the dephasing of the qubit. Secondly, the loss of the stored qubit is due to transitions among states with different number of excitations in the storage mode. These transitions are strongly suppressed and the damping rate γ_1 is decreased if Δ_{gap} is large compared to the width of the noise spectrum Γ (or the corresponding cut-off frequency). Finally, we note that the opposite limit of infinite spatial correlation length ($\xi_{jk} = 1$) corresponds to a homogeneous random field resulting, e.g., from a global external source. In that case, $\Xi \approx 1$ (see Fig. 3) and there is no protection against dephasing.

Following a similar but slightly more involved procedure we can discuss the *spin-flip part* $\hat{V}_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j (B_+^j \hat{I}_-^j + B_-^j \hat{I}_+^j)$ of the noise. When deriving a master equation for this case, we need to keep higher order terms in the Holstein-Primakoff approximation: in the next order $\hat{I}_-^j \approx \sqrt{2I}(1 - \lambda \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_j) \hat{a}_j$ (and similarly for \hat{I}_+^j) with $\lambda = 1 - (1 - 1/2I)^{1/2}$. Here we have neglected the probability of double or more excitations on the same site j , which is reasonable in the high polarization ($T = 0$) limit and exact for spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ nuclei. Omitting the energy shifts, the Lindbladian describing decoherences due to spin flips reads, in leading order of $1/N$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{xy}(\hat{\rho}) = & (\gamma_3 + \gamma_4) (2\hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger - \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0) \\ & + \gamma_5 (2\hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger - \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_0) \\ & + \gamma_3 (2\hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0 - \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger \hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho} \hat{\Phi}_0 \hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger), \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

which describes decay with rate γ_4 , dephasing with rate γ_5 , and additionally thermalization (relaxation to the identity matrix) with rate γ_3 . The rates read

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_3 = & \frac{C\Gamma\Xi'}{\Gamma^2 + (\Delta_{\text{gap}} + \Delta_K)^2}, \quad \gamma_4 = \frac{2C\Gamma\lambda^2}{\Gamma^2 + (\Delta_{\text{gap}} - \Delta_K)^2}, \\ \gamma_5 = & \frac{4C\Gamma\lambda^2}{\Gamma^2 + \Delta_K^2} \frac{\sum_j \varrho_j^4}{(\sum_j \varrho_j^2)^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

In the limit of vanishing spatial correlations of the spin-flip noise, $\Xi' \equiv \sum_{jk} \xi_{jk} \varrho_j \varrho_k / \sum_l \varrho_l^2$ tends to 1 (Fig. 3) and we have protection against thermalization (γ_3) because of the separation of $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ by $\Delta_{\text{gap}} + \Delta_K$. The decay corresponding to γ_4 is due to spin-flip induced transitions between $|1\rangle$ and $|1_p, 1_q\rangle$ (the latter containing a total of two excitations but none in the storage mode), and the energy to bridge is in the order of $\Delta_{\text{gap}} - \Delta_K$ (see Fig. 1). Finally, the last factor in the dephasing rate

γ_5 scales as $1/N$, indicating that it is the collective nature of the storage that leads to protection. Note that the nonlinearity of the Holstein-Primakoff representation is responsible for this dephasing: the virtual non-storage excitations are interacting with the storage mode.

Another potential source of decoherence is *nuclear spin diffusion* due to dipole-dipole interaction between nuclear spins [12]. The energy gap gives protection against this effect, too. The dipolar interaction between the pairs of spins is described in the secular approximation by

$$\hat{H}_D = \sum_{j \neq k} B_{jk} (\hat{I}_+^j \hat{I}_-^k - 2\hat{I}_z^j \hat{I}_z^k) \approx 2I \sum_{j \neq k} B_{jk} \hat{a}_j^\dagger \hat{a}_k, \quad (12)$$

where $B_{jk} = \frac{1}{4}\gamma^2(3\cos^2\theta_{jk} - 1)/r_{jk}^3$, γ is the gyromagnetic factor, $\mathbf{r}_{jk} = \mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{r}_k$ is the distance between two nuclei, θ_{jk} is the zenith angle of the vector \mathbf{r}_{jk} , and we used the first order Holstein-Primakoff approximation. At full polarization, we can rewrite the dipolar Hamiltonian (12) in terms of the bosonic spin wave mode operators (4) as $\hat{H}_D = \sum_{pq} \tilde{B}_{pq} \hat{\Phi}_p^\dagger \hat{\Phi}_q$, with $\tilde{B}_{pq} = \sum_{j \neq k} B_{jk} \eta_{pj} \eta_{qk}^*$. Thus, the storage mode is coupled to a bath of non-storage modes as if it were a central spin coupled to a mesoscopic spin bath [13, 14]. Although the total number of excitations is conserved, \hat{H}_D is responsible for decoherence of the qubit via transitions from the storage state $|1\rangle$ to non-storage states $|1_q\rangle$. In fact, the non-storage modes produce a fluctuating effective transversal magnetic field with (complex) Larmor frequency $\hat{\Omega}_D^{\text{eff}} = 2\sum_{q \neq 0} \tilde{B}_{0q} \hat{\Phi}_q$. If the electron were not present, these fluctuations would lead to a decoherence rate $\Gamma_D \sim \Delta\Omega_D^{\text{eff}} = (2\sum_{q \neq 0} |\tilde{B}_{0q}|^2)^{1/2}$ in the fully polarized state, which is numerically found to be in the order of 100Hz for GaAs (Fig. 2a). With the protective gap, however, the storage mode creation and annihilation operators ($\hat{\Phi}_0^\dagger$ and $\hat{\Phi}_0$) rotate rapidly with respect to the other ones, and the above coupling averages out and disappears in first order of the dipolar perturbation. In second order, the strength of the remaining coupling between the storage mode and mode q is proportional to $\Delta_{\text{gap}}^{-1} \sum_{r \neq 0} \tilde{B}_{0r} \tilde{B}_{rq}$, and the corresponding fluctuations yield a decoherence rate of $\Gamma_D' \sim \Delta_{\text{gap}}^{-1} (2\sum_{q \neq 0} |\sum_{r \neq 0} \tilde{B}_{0r} \tilde{B}_{rq}|^2)^{1/2} \sim 3 \times 10^4 \text{Hz}^2 / \Delta_{\text{gap}}$. Typically, $\Delta_{\text{gap}} \sim 1 \text{MHz}$ depending on the dot size (Fig. 2a), so the effects of spin diffusion can be suppressed by several orders of magnitude.

Non-perfect spin polarization. Finally, we investigate the consequences of non-perfect nuclear spin polarization. It has been shown that partially polarized nuclei (at finite temperature) can also be used for storing a qubit state [4]. Instead of the fully polarized state (2), the initial preparation drives the nuclear ensemble into a statistical mixture of dark states $|\mathcal{D}_{n,\beta}\rangle$ defined by $\hat{A}_-|\mathcal{D}_{n,\beta}\rangle = 0$. These dark states can be characterized by the total number of spins flipped n and the permutation group quantum number β . As the detuning δ is

adiabatically swept from far negative to far positive, a superposition of the $|\downarrow\rangle_e$ and $|\uparrow\rangle_e$ electron spin states is mapped into the mixture of superpositions of the nuclear spin states $|\mathcal{D}_{n,\beta}\rangle$ and $|\mathcal{E}_{n,\beta}\rangle \equiv \frac{\hat{A}_+}{\Omega_n} |\mathcal{D}_{n,\beta}\rangle$, and the qubit state is efficiently written into the memory [4].

When the electron is left in the quantum dot, it feels different Overhauser fields for different dark states, hence the detuning should be adjusted such that $\delta_n^{\text{OH}} + \delta^{\text{el}} \gg \text{Var}(\delta_n^{\text{OH}})$. Moreover, the hyperfine Rabi frequency also varies with n and the energy gap $\Delta_{\text{gap},n}$ is not the same for all dark states. This inhomogeneous broadening would result in dephasing of the qubit, but can be avoided by a symmetric spin echo sequence [4].

To describe inhomogeneous effects in the case of non-perfect polarization, first we note that the storage state $|\mathcal{D}_{n,\beta}\rangle$ is no longer an eigenstate of the Knight shift operator, but it is partially mapped into an orthogonal state: $\hat{H}_K|\mathcal{D}_{n,\beta}\rangle = -\frac{1}{2}\delta_n^{\text{OH}}|\mathcal{D}_{n,\beta}\rangle + \omega_n|\mathcal{D}_{n,\beta}^\perp\rangle$. This is due to the fact that the inhomogeneous $\hat{A}_{z,\pm}$ operators do not follow the angular momentum commutation relation. Furthermore, $|\mathcal{E}_{n,\beta}\rangle$ is neither an eigenstate of \hat{H}_{gap} nor of \hat{H}_K : $\hat{H}|\mathcal{E}_{n,\beta}\rangle = (-\frac{1}{2}\delta_n^{\text{OH}} + \Delta_{K,n} + \Delta_{\text{gap},n})|\mathcal{E}_{n,\beta}\rangle + \zeta_n|\mathcal{E}_{n,\beta}^\perp\rangle$. The parameters can be expressed as expectation values in $|\mathcal{D}_{n,\beta}\rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_n^2 &= \mathcal{A}^2 \langle \hat{A}_- \hat{A}_+ \rangle, \quad \omega_n^2 = \frac{\mathcal{A}^2}{4} (\langle \hat{A}_z^2 \rangle - \langle \hat{A}_z \rangle^2), \\ \Delta_{\text{gap},n} &= \mathcal{A}^4 \langle \hat{A}_- \hat{A}_+ \hat{A}_- \hat{A}_+ \rangle / 4\delta_n \Omega_n^2, \\ \Delta_{K,n} &= \frac{\mathcal{A}^2}{2} \langle \hat{A}_z \rangle - \mathcal{A}^3 \langle \hat{A}_- \hat{A}_z \hat{A}_+ \rangle / 2\Omega_n^2, \\ \zeta^2 &= \langle \mathcal{E}_{n,\beta} | \hat{H}^2 | \mathcal{E}_{n,\beta} \rangle - \langle \mathcal{E}_{n,\beta} | \hat{H} | \mathcal{E}_{n,\beta} \rangle^2. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

The explicit form of the inhomogeneous dark states [4] allows us to estimate these values (see Fig. 2b). We expect that the storage mode is still protected as long as ω_n and ζ_n are much smaller than Δ_{gap} , which is the case even for considerable unpolarized fraction (n/N).

In summary, we have demonstrated that it is possible to suppress the influence of spin-dephasing and spin-flips on a quantum memory consisting of a delocalized ensemble of nuclear spins in a quantum dot if the noise has a highly local character and the spectral width or cut-off frequency of the noise spectrum is small compared to the energy gap. We have shown in particular that the memory can be protected against nuclear spin diffusion mediated by dipole-dipole interaction. We have also analyzed the effects of inhomogeneous hyperfine couplings and imperfect initial nuclear spin polarization.

JMT wishes to thank the Fleischhauer group for their kind hospitality during his stay. This work was supported by the EU network EMALI; JMT is supported by Pappalardo.

-
- [1] A. Imamoglu, E. Knill, L. Tian, and P. Zoller, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 017402 (2003), cond-mat/0303575.

- [2] H. Christ, J. I. Cirac, and G. Giedke, Phys. Rev. B **75**, 155324 (2007), cond-mat/0611438v2.
- [3] J. M. Taylor, C. M. Marcus, and M. D. Lukin, Phys. Rev. Lett. **90**, 206803 (2003), cond-mat/0301323.
- [4] J. M. Taylor, A. Imamoglu, and M. D. Lukin, Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**, 246802 (2003), cond-mat/0308459.
- [5] M. V. Gurudev Dutt, L. Childress, L. Jiang, E. Togan, J. Maze, F. Jelezko, A. S. Zibrov, P. R. Hemmer, and M. D. Lukin, Science **316**, 1312 (2007).
- [6] P. Neumann, N. Mizuochi, F. Rempp, P. Hemmer, H. Watanabe, S. Yamasaki, V. Jacques, T. Gaebel, F. Jelezko, and J. Wrachtrup, Science **320**, 1326 (2008).
- [7] V. V. Dobrovitski, J. M. Taylor, and M. D. Lukin, Phys. Rev. B **73**, 245318 (2006), cond-mat/0602499.
- [8] C. W. Lai, P. Maletinsky, A. Badolato, and A. Imamoglu, Phys. Rev. Lett. **96**, 167403 (2006), cond-mat/0512269.
- [9] G. Giedke, J. M. Taylor, D. D'Alessandro, M. D. Lukin, and A. Imamoglu, Phys. Rev. A **74**, 032316 (2006), quant-ph/0508144v3.
- [10] J. A. Gupta and D. D. Awschalom, Phys. Rev. B **63**, 085303 (2001).
- [11] C. Mewes and M. Fleischhauer, Phys. Rev. A **72**, 022327 (2005), quant-ph/0408018. C. Mewes, Ph.D. thesis, University of Kaiserslautern, Germany (2002).
- [12] C. Deng and X. Hu, IEEE Trans. Nanotechnol. **4**, 35 (2005), cond-mat/0406478.
- [13] A. V. Khaetskii, D. Loss, and L. Glazman, Phys. Rev. Lett. **88**, 186802 (2002), cond-mat/0201303; Phys. Rev. B **67**, 195329 (2003), cond-mat/0211678.
- [14] W. M. Witzel and S. D. Sarma, Phys. Rev. B **74**, 035322 (2006), cond-mat/0512323v3.